

I have taken no notice of such weeds as *Polygonum aviculare*, L.; *Erigeron canadensis*, L.; and *E. linifolius*, some species of *Apium*, *Alternanthera*, &c., as my object has rather been to point out those naturalized plants which especially distinguish the colony.

It will doubtless be a matter of surprise that, in a colony like Queensland, where so much cultivation is carried on, and in such an extensive range of plants, more than the above are not naturalized amongst us.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF FERN, *ASPLENIUM PRENTICEI*.

By F. M. BAILEY, Esq., F.L.S., Hon. Mem. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.

I beg to bring before the Society and thus to introduce to science a species of *Asplenium* which I do not think has ever been previously described. I was so fortunate as to discover it in one of the deep umbrageous gullies of Trinity Bay Range, whose tropical richness will no doubt yield many other botanical novelties when fully explored. I saw it first when collecting in April 1877, and I then regarded it as a peculiar variety of *A. decussatum*, Swartz. I find however, when I had leisure for a more careful examination and comparison, that the species belongs rather to the section *Euasplenium* than the section *Diplasium*, to which, had I been right in my first determination it should have been referred. In company with this species were some fine specimens of the noble *A. laseripitiifolium*, Lam., and close to the rocks beside it was the small hairy-fronded *Polypodium Hookeri*, Baker, and *Anthrophyum reticulatum*, Kaulf., with plantain-like leaves. In the same gully the stately fern *Aspidium confluens*, Mettenius, was also very abundant, and the edge of the running streams was fringed with *Trichomanes rigidum*, Swartz. I may here remark that I have never found this latter fern in perfection except where its roots were washed with running water. It was on the trunk of the trees in this locality that I first noticed

the elegant *Trichomanes peltatum*, Baker. I found amongst the brush another small species of *Trichomanes* which is probably new. The specimens I collected were forwarded to the Queensland Acclimatization Society, Bowen Park, where unfortunately as the specimens were small, they were lost in unpacking.

The species resembles *T. parvulum*, Poir, but instead of growing in a thick mass, it runs up the trunks of trees in straight lines. The rhizome is quite filiform and the fronds are at a distance of one or two inches, like some of our mosses. It is to be hoped that this truly elegant fern may not be lost sight of.

ASPLENIUM (EUASPLENIUM) PRENTICEI. N. S.

Caudex erectus, 1' altus, 2" latus, caulibus stipitum squamisque atratis imbricatus. Stipes 6" - 12" longus, fuscus, basin versus squamosus squamis nigris, lanceolatis, serratis, interdum fere filiformibus. Frondes 1' v. 1' 6", glabræ. Pinnæ 2" v. 3", petiolatæ, oblongo-lanceolatæ, serratæ, basi supra truncata, infra obliqua. Pinna ultima 5" v. 6", aliquando profunde lobata. Venæ semel furcatæ, ad marginem terminatæ, sori supra furculam superiorem siti; venulæ prope apicem haud soriferæ. Indusium latum, sat firmum, fulvum, sæpe falcatum. Rachis aliquando paucis squamulis setaceis hispidula.

Per valles umbrosissimas irriguas Trinity Bay Ranges, dispersa, Habitu Lomariæ discolori similis. Nomen imposui viri doctissimi Caroli Prentice, M.D. magna industria ad cognitionem filicum Australiæ auxilianti.

Caudex erect about 1 ft. high, 2 in. thick, covered with the black bases of old stipites mixed with black scales. Stipites 6 to 12 in. long, dark, the base covered with black lanceolate, serrate, sometimes almost filiform scales. Frond 1 to 1½ ft. long, glabrous or with a few setaceous scales on the rachis. Pinnæ 2 to 3 in. long, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, serrate, the upper base truncate the lower oblique, terminal pinna 5 to 6 in. long, sometimes deeply lobed, veins once forked, patent, terminating at the margin; the upper veinlet of each fork, except those near the apex, soriferous. Indusium broad, firm, brown, often somewhat falcate.

This very distinct species of *Asplenium* occurs in the deep gullies of the Trinity Bay Ranges. In habit it resembles *Lomaria discolor*, Wilde. This specific name is in honor of Dr. Chas. Prentice, F.L.S., who has greatly assisted in working up the ferns of Queensland.

ON THE AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF PENÆUS, IN THE MACLEAY MUSEUM, SYDNEY.

BY WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc.

1. *Penæus canaliculatus*, *M. Edw. (Hist. Nat. Crust. Vol. ii. p. 414)*.

Specimens of this well-marked species are in the Macleay Museum from Port Jackson, where it is very common, Port Stephens, and Port Essington.

2. *Penæus semisulcatus*, *De Haan (Crust. Japon. p. 191. pl. xlv. fig. 1)*.

In addition to specimens from Fiji, a locality already indicated* there are specimens of this species in the Macleay Museum from Endeavour River.

3. *Penæus monoceros*, *Fabr. (Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 409)*. -

A single specimen, apparently referable to this species, was obtained by the Chevert at Endeavour River.

4. *Penæus esculentus* sp. nov.

Rostrum extending nearly as far forward as the distal end of the second joint of the internal antennae, pointed, and very slightly recurved near the tip; its superior border armed with a series of six pointed teeth, of which the most posterior is separated from the next by a distance greater than the intervals between the others; its lower border armed with three or four teeth, the

* *Vide* Mr E. J. Miers, "Notes on the Penæidae in the Collection of the British Museum," (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1878, p. 298).